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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 21.

AGRICULTURAL.

Experiments and Observations
UPON THE

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

BY JOSEPH S. LOVERING.

(Concluded.)

FIFTH EXPERIMENT.

I must now mention that the last experiment was intended to have been on a considerably larger scale than those previous. Each day's work was, however, kept separate and distinct from the others, thus enabling me to determine it at any point.

Having thus proceeded to, and finished the clarification of the 4th parcel, (Nov. 8th,) and the weather continuing very warm, I observed a very sudden and unfavorable change in the working of the juice. Instead of clarifying perfectly and with great facility, as at first, the defecation was difficult, the color many shades darker, the juice gradually fell off in weight from full 10 deg. B. to 9 deg. B., and required 10 feet of granulated black to bring it to the same color as that made six days previously with 5 feet black. I however proceeded (keeping this separate) to the crystallization.

Boiled it to 242 deg. F., when it produced good, hard, sharp crystals; but finding the quantity, by measurement, had decreased very considerably, I took no further note on that head, but gave it white liquor until it was neat, (about the usual quantity,) and produced the sugar, (sample No. 5,) being white sugar, directly from the cane, without refining or remelting.

SIXTH EXPERIMENT.

Since the canes for the 4th and most successful experiment were cut, on the 6th inst., the weather has been very changeable. We have had warm Indian summer weather, with heavy rains, also very cold weather, making ice two inches in thickness--thermometer having varied from 16 degs. to 60 degs. To try the effect of these changes, I cut 1-100 part of an acre, which produced 11 15-16 gallons of juice only, instead of 19 or 20 gallons, as before. It had, however, regained its former weight of full 10 deg. B., but was much more acid, rank and dark-colored than previously—It clarified without difficulty, but raised a much thicker and denser scum, and, when concentrated, was very dark and molasses-like; it, however, produced good, hard, sharp crystals, but the quantity being much reduced, there was no inducement to pursue it further. This experiment proves, however, that this cane will withstand very great vicissitudes of weather, without the entire destruction of its saccharine properties.

SEVENTH EXPERIMENT.

Took the proceeds of the experiments that were considered failures, viz., all the 3d and the poorest portion of the 2d, viz: 34 lbs. very indifferent sugar—refined it in the open kettle, by the old process, and produced 15 lbs loaf sugar, which is a very full yield for the quality used.

The foregoing are all actual results produced by myself, with no object in view but the truth, and a desire to contribute whatever useful information I could toward the solution of this interesting and important question. They are, I think, sufficiently flattering in themselves to warrant renewed exertions on the part of our agriculturists of the northern and middle States especially, and perhaps those of the South also, in the pursuit of this promising branch of industry, to the full and profitable development of which it is certainly capable, and which it is destined ultimately to attain—(as before mentioned they have been accomplished without the advantages of the powerful sugar mill—the vacuum pan and the many other improved implements and apparatus now in general use in Louisiana and elsewhere) and they are also important and interesting in many respects, not apparent to those unacquainted with the subject; it may not therefore be superfluous to make some further explanatory remarks:

1st. The mill used and the power employed in these experiments were much less efficient than those in general use on sugar plantations, and the waste proportionally greater--the loss from which causes I estimate at not less than 10 per cent.

2d. It is well known to all who are acquainted with sugar and saccharine solutions, that by frequent heatings and coolings, a considerable portion of the crystallizable, is converted into uncrystallizable sugar, and is consequently lost as sugar—in these experiments every parcel was from necessity heated and reheated from 8 to 12 different times.

3d. It is impossible to produce as good results, whether as regards quantity or quality from small, as from large quantities.

This sugar is quite dry, and will lose comparatively nothing by drainage; the yield would be considerably greater, if it contained the usual quantity of footing that is contained in the hogshead when sold at the plantation—one of which being weighed there and re-weighed in Philadelphia, in the month of July, will be found to have lost by drainage from 100 to 150 lbs., or from 10 to 15 per cent.

Further, it will be observed that my acre produced but 1847 gallons of juice—I have, however, seen published accounts of far greater yield than this—one for instance in this county, apparently well authenticated, reaching 6,800 gallons per acre, which, according to my *actual* results, would produce 4499 lbs. of sugar, and 274 gallons molasses—and according to the foregoing *probable* results, would yield 5389 lbs. sugar, and 274 gallons to the acre. I do not pronounce such yield of juice impossible, but it will certainly be of rare occurrence—a mean between this and my yield would be a large return.

Another subject worthy of notice, is the nature of the season. My impression is, that owing to the lateness and coldness of the spring, and the continued wet weather. the last has been quite an unfavorable season for the ripening and development of the sugar in the juice, to which cause I think a deficiency in the yield of at least 10 per cent. may be attributed, which would further increase the quantity to 1,612 lbs. of sugar, and 81 8-10 gallons molasses, a yield very nearly corresponding with that of the best conducted plantations of Louisiana, as will be seen by the following figures, which I have collated from a minute statement furnished to me by the enterprising proprietor of one of the most complete and [illegible] in this region (it being furnished with vacuum pans, and all the most approved machinery of latter times, and conducted under his own personal supervision,) of the actual product of one of his plantations of 266 acres, for eight consecutive years. These figures will also furnish useful data for the estimation of the cost of production here, viz:

Aggregate yield of juice from 266 acres for 8 consecutive years,	4,757,700 gals.
Aggregate yield of sugar,	3,626,425 lbs.
" " molasses,	217,585 gals.

These details have been extended to a much greater extent than was at first intended, but perhaps not beyond a useful limit for those interested. To the working farmer they may appear formidable and prolix, but he may, nevertheless, gain some grains of useful knowledge from them to repay for their perusal.—The conclusions to be drawn from them will be seen by the following

SYNOPSIS.

1st. That it is obvious that there is a culminating point in the development of the sugar in the cane, which is the best time for sugar making. This point or season I consider to be, when most if not all the seeds are ripe, and after several frosts, say when the temperature falls to 25 deg. or 30 degs. F.

2d. That frost, or even hard freezing, does not injure the juice nor the sugar, but that warm Indian summer weather, after the frost and hard freezing, does injure them very materially, and reduces both quantity and quality.

3d. That if the cane is cut and housed, or shocked in the field when in its most favorable condition, it will probably keep unchanged for a long time.

4th. That when the juice is obtained the process should proceed continuously and without delay.

5th. That the clarification should be as perfect as possible by the time the density reaches 15 degs. Beaume, the syrup having the appearance of good brandy.

6th. That although eggs were used in these small experiments, on account of their convenience, bullock's blood, if to be had, is equally good, and the milk of lime alone will answer the purpose; in the latter case, however, more constant and prolonged skimming will be required to produce a perfect clarification, which is highly important.

7th. That the concentration, or boiling down after clarification, should be as rapid as possible without scorching—shallow evaporators being the best.

With these conditions secured, it is about as easy to make good sugar from the Chinese cane as to make a pot of good mush, and much easier than to make a kettle of good applebutter.

Sharp--The chap who suggests that there is reason to believe that one of the descendants of Aaron, the High Priest, was a native of Ohio. See Ezra, VII, 4, which reads, "The son of Zerahiah, the son of Uzzi, the son of (a) *Bukki.*"

THE PERILS OF THE BORDER

While reading recently an account of the frightful masacre of several white families by the Black-foot Indians, we were reminded of a thrilling event which occurred in the "Wild West," a short time subsequent to the Revolution, in which a highly accomplished young lady, the daughter of a distinguished officer of the American Army, played an important part. The story being of a most thrilling nature, and exhibiting in a striking manner the "Perils of the Border," we have concluded to give an extract from it, as originally published, as follows:

The angle on the right bank of the Great Kanawha, formed by its junction with the Ohio is called Point Pleasant, and is a place of historical note. Here, on the 10th of October, 1774, during what is known as Lord Dunmore's War, was fought one of the fiercest and most desperate battles that ever took place between the Virginians and their forest foes.

After the battle in question, in which the Indians were defeated with great loss, a fort was here erected by the victors, which became a post of great importance throughout the sanguinary scenes of strife which almost immediately followed, and which in this section of the country were continued for many years after that establishment of peace which acknowledged the United Colonies of America a free and independent nation.

At the landing of the fort, on the day our story opens, was fastened a flat-boat of the kind used by the early navigators of the Western rivers.

Upon the deck of this boat, at the moment we present the scene to the reader, stood five individuals, alike engaged in watching a group of persons, mostly females, who were slowly approaching the landing. Of these five, one was a stout, sleek negro, in partial livery: and evidently a house or body servant; three were boatmen and borderers, as indicated by their rough, bronzed visages and coarse attire; but the fifth was a young man, some two-and-twenty years of age, of a fine commanding person, and a clear, open, intelligent countenance; and in the lofty carriage of his head—in the gleam of his large, bright, hazel eye—there was something which denoted [illegible] superior mind; but as we shall have occasion in the course of our narrative to fully set forth who and what Eugene Fairfax was, we will leave him for the present, and turn to the approaching group, whom he seemed to be regarding with lively interest.

Of this group, composed of a middled-aged man and four females, with a black female servant following some five or six paces in the rear there was one whom the most casual eye would have singled out and rested upon with pleasure. The lady in question, was apparently about twenty years of age, of a slender and graceful figure, and of that peculiar cast of feature, which, besides being beautiful in every lineament, rarely fails to effect the beholder with something like a charm.

Her traveling costume—a fine brown habit, high in the neck, buttoned closely over the bosom and coming down to her small pretty feet, without trailing on the ground—was both neat and becoming; and with her riding-cap and its waving ostrich plume, set gaily above her flowing curls, her appearance contrasted forcibly with the rough, unpolished looks of those of her sex beside her, with their linsey bedgowns, scarlet flannel petticoats, and bleached linen caps.

"Oh, Blanche," said one of the more venerable of her female companions, pursuing a conversation which had been maintained since quitting the open fort behind them, "I cannot bear to let you go; for it just seems to me as if something were going to happen to you, and when I feel that way, something generally does happen."

"Well aunt," returned Blanche, with a light laugh, "I do not doubt in the least that something will happen—for I expect one of these days to reach my dear father and blessed mother, and give them such an embrace as is due from a dutiful daughter to her parents—and that will be something that has not happened for two long years at least."

"But I don't mean that, Blanche," returned the other, somewhat petulantly; "and you just laugh like a gay and thoughtless girl, when you ought to be serious. Because you have come safe thus far, through a partially settled country, you think, perhaps, your own pretty face will ward off danger in the more perilous wilderness—but I warn you that a fearful journey is before you! Scarcely a boat descends the Ohio, that does not encounter more or less peril from the savages, that prowl along either shore; and some of them that go down freighted with human life, are heard of no more, and none ever return to tell the tale."

"But why repeat this to me, dear aunt," returned Blanche, with a more serious air, "when you know it is my destiny, either good or bad, to attempt the voyage? My parents have sent for me to join them in their new home, and it is my duty to go to them, be the peril what it may."

"You never did know what it was to fear?"—pursued the good woman, rather proudly. "No," she repeated, turning to the others, "Blanche Bertrand never did know what it was to fear, I believe!'

"Just like her father!" joined in the husband of the matron, the brother of Blanche's mother, the commander of the station, and the middle-aged gentleman mentioned as one of the party; "a true daughter of a true soldier. Her father, Colonel Philip Bertrand, God bless him for a true heart! never did seem to know what it was to fear—and Blanche is just like him."

By this time the parties had reached the boat, and the young man already described—Eugene Fairfax, the secretary of Blanche's father—at once stepped forward, and, in a polite and deferential manner, offered his hand to the different females, to assist them on board. The hand of Blanche was the last to touch his—and then but slightly, as she sprung quickly and lightly to the deck—but a close observer might have detected the slight flush which mantled his noble, expressive features, as his eye for a single instant met hers. She might herself have seen it—perhaps she did—but there was no corresponding glow on her own bright, pretty face, as she inquired, in the calm, dignified tone of one having the right to put the question, and who might also have been aware of the inequality of position between herself and him she addressed:

"Eugene, is everything prepared for our departure? It will not do for our boat to spring a leak again, as it did coming down the Kanawha—for it will not be safe for us, I am told, to touch either shore between the different forts and trading-posts on our route, this side of our destination,—the falls of the Ohio."

"No, indeed!" rejoined her aunt, quickly; "it will be as much as your lives are worth to venture a foot from the main current of the Ohio—for news reached us only the other day, that many boats had been attacked this spring, and several lost, with all on board."

"No one feels more concerned about the safe passage of Miss Bertrand than myself," replied Eugene, in a deferential tone; "and since our arrival here, I have left nothing undone that I thought might possibly add to her security and comfort."

"That is true, to my personal knowledge," joined in the uncle of Blanche; "and I thank you, Mr. Fairfax, in behalf of my fair kinswoman. There will, perhaps," he pursued, "be no great danger, so long as you keep in the current; but your watch must not be neglected for a single moment, either night or day; and do not, I most solemly charge and warn you, under any circumstances, or on any pretence whatsoever, suffer yourselves to be decoyed to either shore!"

"I hope we understand our duty better, Colonel," said one of the men, respectfully."

"I doubt it not," replied the commander of the Point; "I believe you are all faithful and true men; or you would not have been selected by the agent of Colonel Bertrand, for taking down more precious freight than you ever carried before; but still the wisest and the best of [illegible] by giving ear to the most earnest appeals of humanity. You understand what I mean? White men, apparently in the greatest distress, will hail your boat, represent themselves as having just escaped from the Indians, and beg of you, for the love of God, in the most piteous tones, to come to their relief; but turn a deaf ear to them—to each and all of them—even should you know the pleaders to be of your own kin: for in such a case your own brother might deceive you—not wilfully and voluntarily, perhaps—but because of being goaded on by the savages, themselves concealed. Yes, such things have been known as one friend being thus used to lure another to his destruction; and so be cautious, vigilant, brave and true, and may the good God keep you all from harm!"

As he finished speaking, Blanche proceeded to take an affectionate leave of all, receiving many a tender message for her parents from those who held them in love and veneration; and the boat swung out, and began to float down with the current, now fairly entered upon the most dangerous portion of a long and perilous journey.

The father of Blanch, Colonel Philip Bertrand was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the Huguenot refugees, who fled from their native land after the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1665. He had been an officer of some note during the Revolution—a warm political and personal friend of the author of the Declaration of Independence—and a gentleman who had always stood high in the esteem of his associates and cotemporaries.

Though at one time a man of wealth, Colonel Bertrand had lost much, and suffered much, through British invasion; and when, shortly after the close of the war, he had met with a few more serious reverses, he had been fain to accept a grant of land, near the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, tendered him by Virginia, which then held jurisdiction over the entire territory now constituting the State of Kentucky.

The grant had decided the Colonel upon seeking his new possessions and building up a new home in the then Far West, and as his wife had insisted upon accompanying him on his first tour, he had assented to her desire, on condition that Blanche should be left among her friends, till such time as a place could be prepared which might in some degree be considered a fit abode for one so carefully and tenderly reared.

Blanche would gladly have gone with her parents, but on this point her father had been inexorable—declaring that she would have to remain at the East till he should see proper to send for her, and as he was a man of positive character, and a rigid disciplinarian, the matter had been settled without argument.

When Colonel Bertrand removed to the West, Eugene Fairfax, as we have seen, accompanied him: and coming of age shortly after, he had accepted the liberal offer of his noble benefactor, to remain with him in the capacity of private secretary and confidential agent.—On taking posession of his grant, the Colonel had almost immediately erected a fort, and offered such inducements to settlers as to speedily collect around him quite a little community—of which, as a matter of course, he became the head and chief; and to supply the wants of his own family and others, and increase his gains in a legitimate way, he had opened a store, and filled it with goods from the Eastern marts, which goods were transported by land over the mountains to the Kanawha, and thence by water to the Falls of the Ohio, whence their removal to Fort Bertrand became an easy matter. To purchase and ship these goods, and deliver a package of letters to friends in the East, Eugene had been thrice dispatched—his third commission also extending to the escorting of the beautiful heiress, with her servants, to her new home. This last commission had been so far executed at the time chosen for the opening of our story, as to bring the different parties to the mouth of the great Kanawha, whence the reader has seen them slowly floating off upon the still, glassy bosom of "the belle of rivers."

The day, which was an auspicious one, passed without anything occuring worthy of note, until near four o'clock, when, as Blanche was standing on the fore part of the deck gazing at the lovely scene which surrounded her, she saw a seemingly flying body suddenly leave a limb of a gigantic tree, (whose mighty branches extended far over the river, and near which the boat was then swayed by the action of the current,) and alight with a crash upon the deck of the boat, not more than eight feet from her.—One glance sufficed to show her what the object was, and to freeze the blood in her vains. The glowing eyes of a huge panther met her gaze. The suddenness of the shock which this discovery gave her was overpowering. With a deafening shriek she fell upon her knees and clasped her hands before her breast. The panther crouched for his deadly leap, but ere he sprang, the hunting knife of Eugene Fairfax (who, with the steersman, was the only person on deck besides Blanche,) was buried to the hilt in his side, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. The infuriated beast at once turned upon Eugene, and a deadly struggle ensued.—But it was a short one. The polished blade of the knife played back and forth like lightning flashes, and at every plunge it was buried to the hilt in the panther's body, who soon fell to the deck, dragging the dauntless Eugene with him. On seeing her protector fall, Blanche uttered another shriek and rushed to his aid; but assistance from stouter arms was at hand. The boatmen gathered round, and the savage monster was literally hacked in pieces with their knives and hatchets, and Eugene, covered with blood, was dragged from under his carcass. Supposing him to be dead or mortally wounded Blanche threw her arms around his neck and gave way to a passionate burst of grief. But he was not dead—he was not even hurt, with the exception of a few slight scratches. The blood with which he was covered was the panther's, not his own. But Blanche's embrace was his—a priceless treasure—an index of her [illegible] to color his whole future life, as will be seen in the progress of our story.

Slowly and silently, save the occasional creak, dip, and plash of the steersman's oar, the boat of our voyagers was borne along upon the bosom of the current, on the third night of the voyage. The hour was waxing late, and Eugene, the only one astir except the watch, was suddenly startled, by a rough hand being placed upon his shoulder, accompanied by the words, in the gruff voice of the boatman:

"I say, Cap'n, here's trouble!"

"What is it, Dick?" inquired Eugene, starting to his feet.

"Don't you see thar's a heavy fog rising, that'll soon kiver us up so thick that we won't be able to tell a white man from a nigger?" replied the boatman—Dick Winter by name—a tall, bony, muscular, athletic specimen of his class.

"Good heaven! so there is!" exclaimed Eugene, looking off upon the already misty waters. "It must have gathered very suddenly, for all was clear a minute ago. What is to be done now? This is something I was not prepared for, on such a night as this."

"It looks troublous, Cap'n, I'll allow," returned Dick;" but we're in for't, that's sartin, and I s'pose we'll have to make the best on't."

"But what is to be done?—what do you advise?" asked Eugene, in a quick, excited tone, that indicated some degree of alarm.

"Why, ef you war'nt so skeered about the young lady, and it war'nt so dead agin the orders from headquarters, my plan would be a cl'ar and easy one—I'd just run over to the Kaintuck shore, and tie up."

"No, no," said Eugene, positively; "that will never do, Dick—that will never do! I would not think of such a thing for a moment! We must keep in the current, by all means!"

"Ef you can," rejoined the boatman; "but when it gits so dark as we can't tell one thing from t'other, it'll be powerful hard to do; and ef we don't run agin a bar or bank afore morning, in spite of the best o' us, it'll be the luckiest go that ever I had a hand in. See, Cap'n—it's thickening up fast; we cant see eyther bank at all, nor the water nyther; the stars is gettin' dim, and it looks as if thar war a cloud all round us."

"I see! I see!" returned Eugene, excitedly. "Merciful Heaven! I hope no accident will befall us here—and yet my heart almost misgives me!—for this, I believe, is the most dangerous part of our journey—the vicinity where most of our boats have been captured by the savages."

Saying this, Eugene hastened below, where he found the other boatmen sleeping so soundly as to require considerable effort, on his part, to wake them. At last, getting them fairly roused, he informed them, almost in a whisper, for he did not care to disturb the others, that a heavy fog had suddenly arisen, and he wished their presence on deck, immediately.

"A fog, Cap'n?" exclaimed one, in a tone which indicated that he comprehended the peril with the word.

"Hush!" returned Eugene; "there is no necessity for waking the others, and having a scene. Up! and follow me without a word!"

He glided back to the deck, and was almost immediately joined by the boatman, to whom he briefly made known his hopes and fears.

They thought, like their companion, that the boat would be safest if made fast to an overhanging limb of the Kentucky shore; but frankly admitted that this could not now be done without difficulty and danger, and that there was a possibility of keeping the current.

"Then make that possibility a certainty, and it shall be the best night's work you ever performed!" rejoined Eugene in a quick, excited tone.

"We'll do the best we can, Cap'n," was the response! "but no man can be sartin of the current of this here crooked stream in a foggy night."

A long silence followed—the voyagers slowly drifting down through a misty darkness, impenetrable to the eye—when, suddenly, our young commander, who was standing near the bow, felt the extended branch of an overhanging limb silently brush his face. He started, with an exclamation of alarm, and at the same moment the boatman on the right called out:

"Quick, here, boys! we're agin the shore, as sure as death!"

Then followed a scene of hurried and anxious confusion, the voices of the three boatmen mingling together in loud, quick, excited tones.

"Push off the bow!" cried one.

"Quick! altogether, now! over with her!" shouted another.

"The de'il's in it! she's running aground here on a muddy bottom!" almost yelled a third.

Meantime the laden boat was brushing along against projecting bushes and overreaching limps, and every moment getting more and more entangled: while the long poles and sweeps of the boatmen, as they attempted to push her off, were often plunged, without touching bottom, into what appeared to be a soft, clayey mud, from which they were only extricated by such an outlay of strength as tended still more to draw the clumsy craft upon the bank they wished to avoid. At length, scarcely more than a minute from the first alarm, there was a kind of settling together, as it were, and the boat became fast and immovable.

The fact was announced by Dick Winter, in his characteristic manner - who added, with an oath, that it was just what he expected. For a moment or two a dead silence followed, as if each comprehended that the matter was one to be viewed in a very serious light.

"I'll get over the bow, and try to git the lay of the land with my feet," said Tom Harris; and forthwith he set about the not very pleasant undertaking. [illegible] pronounced by a voice that seldom failed to excite a peculiar emotion in his breast, and now sent a strange thrill though every nerve; and hastening below, he found Blanche, fully dressed, with a light in her hand, standing just outside of her cabin, in the regular passage which led lengthwise through the center of the boat.

"I have heard something, Eugene," she said "enough to know that we have met with an accident, but not sufficient to fully comprehend its nature."

"Unfortunately, about two hours ago," replied Eugene, "we suddenly become involved in a dense fog, and in spite of our every precaution and care, we have run aground—it may be against the Ohio shore—it may be against an island—it is so dark we can't tell. But be not alarmed, Miss Blanche," he hurriedly added; "I trust we shall soon be afloat again; though in any event, the darkness is sufficient to conceal us from the savages, even were they in the vicinity."

"I know little of Indians," returned Blanche, "but I have always understood that they are somewhat remarkable for their acuteness of hearing; and if such is the case, there would be no necessity of their being very near to be made acquainted with our locality, judging from the loud voices I heard a few minutes ago."

"I fear we've been rather imprudent," said Eugene, in a deprecating tone; "but in the excitement——"

His words were suddenly cut short by several loud voices of alarm from without, followed by a quick and heavy trampling across the deck; and the next moment Seth Harper and Dick Winter burst into the passage, the former exclaiming:

"We've run plum into a red nigger's nest, Cap'n, and Tom Harris is already butchered and scalped!"

And even as he spoke, as if in confirmation of his dreadful intelligence, there arose a series of wild, piercing, demoniacal yells, followed by a dead and ominous silence.

So far we have followed the lovely heroine and her friend in this adventure; but the foregoing is all that we can publish in our columns. The balance of the narrative can only be found in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which can be obtained at all the periodical stores where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the "Ledger," dated May 22nd, and in it you will get the continuation of the narrative from where it leaves off here. If there are no book-stores or news-offices convenient to where you reside, the publisher of the Ledger will send you a copy by mail, if you will send him five cents in a letter. Address, Robert Bonner, Office, 44 Ann street, New York. This story is entitled, "Perils of the Border," and grows more and more interesting as it goes on.

A Golden Prize.—A monser nugget of gold has been found at Kingower, 130 miles from Melbourne, by four years old California, miners, named Robert and James Ambrose, and Samuel and Carles Napier. It is 3 feet 4 inches in length, by 10 inches in width at its widest point, and 8 inches thick at one end and 4 inches thick at the other. Its weight 146 lbs. or 1743 oz. 13 dwts, and its value is about $34,860, American currency. The nugget was found in sand 15 feet below the surface. It is perfectly free from extraneous matter. The owners are two pairs of brothers; one pair English and the other Boston boys. They have been four years in the diggings, and had quite a pile before striking the last prize. They have the nugget on exhibition, and intend to exhibit it in London and in the "States."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 21, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

NO MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN—NO PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—The Danville Intelligencer of a late date says the Trustees of the Montour Iron Company started another furnace last week.—All the Danville iron works are now in operation except the new wing of the Montour mill and one furnace. The employees are furnished with the necessaries of life, *but receive no money for their labor.*

The Locofoco party promised in the presidential canvass of 1856, that if the people would elect James Buchanan to the Presidency, everything would brighten up, and the farmer could sell his products at a high price for cash—the manufacturer would receive high prices for his manufactures, and the laborer would find constant employment and high wages. It was in vain that the opposition contended that these blessings would not result from his election, and pointed to his speech in 1840, in favor of *low wages*, or *ten cents a day!* The Locofoco party denied even the public records; that he did not make the speech. In consequence of their false promises to the people, their slanders of the opposition, and the division in our ranks, Buchanan was elected, although a clear majority of several hundred thousand voted against him.—What have been the consequences? Scarcely warm in his seat, until everything is changed. The farmer has to sell his wheat, rye, corn, oats, &c., at ruinous prices, and take *trust* for pay! Manufactures have almost ceased, and the poor employees, to keep body and soul together, have to work for *only* the necessaries of life, and get *no money at all for their labor!* What think you, poor man, of this, and the man and party you have placed in power? *The ten cents a day doctrine is more than fulfilled!* It is not even *now* so good as that, under the administration of James Buchanan; scarcely any employment at all—and the few that can get employment [illegible] their *vituals alone!*

Workingmen, these are some of the results of the Locofoco *British Free trade policy.*—Our workingmen need and must have protection, to bring matters to rights, and the only way to do it, is to hurl the present Locofoco party from power. The Government is now expending twice the amount of its income, with the Mormon war also on hand, yet Locofocoism will not depart from its dearly-cherished, and well-beloved British Free Trade policy, notwithstanding it crushes the laboring man to the earth.

Laboring men, rise in the majesty of your might, shake off the shackles of party, and hurl from place and power, those great enemies of yours, who now wield the powers of government only to oppress you. Unless you soon do do so, you will become *slaves*, such as Buchanan is now attempting to make of the free people of Kansas.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

The books have been opened in this place for the subscription of stock to this proposed road. Quite an amount has been taken, but but much more is needed for the insurance of the road. It is the duty of every man who desires the road, to subscribe liberally, according to his means. Our rich farmers are able to make the road without difficulty, if they do their duty, but all classes should join in the good work. Every merchant and business man should take his proportion of stock.—There is not a mechanic or laboring man, but is able to take one share, of fifty dollars. Every little helps, and without this class also do their duty, the road will not be made. Seventy-five thousand dollars have been taken outside of the County, and all that is now asked, is, that the citizens of Bedford County will take a like amount. Let all the meetings be well attended, and then let every man do his duty, and the object will be accomplished.

OLD CITIZENS DEPARTED.

In our obituary column, to-day, will be found recorded the departure of two of our oldest and most respected citizens, Mr. JOHN CLAAR, of this Borough—in his 89th year, and Mr. JOHN LUTZ, of Snakespring Township, in his 86th year. These persons were among the oldest citizens of our county. In their dealings with their fellow-men, they were honest and upright, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. Their departure is mourned by many friends, and numerous relatives and descendants of the first, second, third and fourth generations. Peace be to their respected ashes!

NEW STORE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. Leopold, who has opened out a new clothing store, in the old Rising Sun building.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—These meetings still continue, and are very well attended. That they may accomplish much good, is, no doubt, the desire of all our citizens.

NEW MILITARY LAW.

The Harrisburg *Herald* says that under the new Military law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the militia enrollment is entirely dispensed with, and all volunteer companies parading, are allowed for every person each day, not exceeding six times during the year, one dollar and fifty cents per diem. In addition to this, the commanding officers of a regiment may order the companies composing it out for an encampment parade, not exceeding six days, once during each year. The Herald omits to mention where the money to pay sojers comes from. Is the old militia tax continued, or how?—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

Not quite, but worse. As if the people of this poor, old, tax ridden commonwealth, were not already double taxed, and overburdened with taxation, the last Locofoco Legislature, increased the militia tax from fifty *cents* to *one dollar*, per annum. All know how hard the late amount of militia tax was to collect, yet Locofocoism has increased the militia expenses, and *doubled the taxes!* Voter, when the tax collector comes round for this money, remember that Locofocoism is stealing it out of your pocket.

We find the following in the Lewisburg *Chronicle*. It was written by Mr. James Aiken:

THE RECENT PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Country to the City, Greeting.

Philadelphia redeemed! For the people have spoken,
And their voice echoes loud over mountain and plain,
The base "English swindle" lies shattered and broken,
And who shall e'er gather its fragments again!

Poor Bigler! he wanted a slave and a free State,
"Good Lord and Good Devil," says Billy so meek,
Small chance has the Devil when freemen awake
And Christians in truth, through the bal'ot-box speak.

The stuffers, and bruisers, and Molly Maguire,
All skinned and dumfounded and put to the rout,
Like rattle-snakes caught in a whirlwind of fire
And frightened to death by the People's loud shout!

O, brave Philadelphia! the country now glories
To honor thy freemen so gallant and true;
And when we've a chance, in the coming October,
We'll "do the thing up," Philadelphia, like you!

O, heard ye that pibrock, ye brave men of Kansas,
In your dark, dismal Lucknow of terror and gloom
The brave Philadelphians, by Havelock marches,
Advance to consign your mean foes to their tomb.

Philadelphia redeemed! For the people have spoken,
And their voice echoes loud over mountain and plain,
The base "English swindle" lies shattered and broken,
What fool shall e'er gather its fragments again?

[illegible]

The Administration of "Pennsylvania's Favorite son" is a magnificently great one, and very "*Democratic.*" Its two leading measures, so far, may be stated thus: 1st. The passage of an act authorizing the issuing of a *great batch of Shinplasters*, alias Treasury Notes, to replenish an empty treasury; and 2d. The passage of the English Lecompton Bribery Bill, to buy the people of Kansas, by a great land bonus, into the adoption of the Border Ruffian Lecompton Constitution. Great is the administration of "Pennsylvania's favorite son!"—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

And the next "leading measure," as foreshadowed by the Washington *Union*, will be the issuing of *thirty millions* more of *Shinplasters!* So we go! Who wouldn't be a—"Democrat!"

The Secretary of the Treasury received a few days ago $1500 in treasury notes, from an unknown individual in New York, who states that he had cheated the government to that amount during Gen. Pierce's administration.

If all the plunderers of the late and present Locofoco administrations were visited with the compunctions of a guilty conscience, and would, like this fellow, disgorge, probably the administration would not have to ask for thirty millions more of *shin plasters*, in addition to the twenty millions already issued.

We are pained to announce the death of WASHINGTON CROOKS, Esq., of Chambersburg, which we notice in the last *Repository and Whig.* Mr. Crooks was formerly one of the editors of that paper, and a lawyer of integrity and ability.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—We call the attention of those in want of a valuable farm, to the advertisement of Mr. Henry M. Hoke. His farm is one of the best and most productive in Bedford County.

Owing to the continued wet weather, scarcely any of our farmers have yet planted their corn. This has been the rainiest Spring within the recollection of that venerable citizen, the "oldest inhabitant."

The *Gazette* of last week says that our late meeting condemned the passage of the Sunbury and Erie bill. No such resolution was passed. "He has optics sharp, I ween, who sees what is not to be seen."

THE RELATIONSHIP OF COL. BENTON AND HENRY CLAY.—The N. Y. Post says:

"Col. Thomas Hart Benton's uncle, and from whom he was named, lived in Lexington, Kentucky, of which city he was one of the founders, and was celebrated for his benevolence and hospitality. It was through a marriage with his daughter that Henry Clay became related to Col. Benton.

The marriage of Miss Emily Ridgway, the only daughter of J. J. Ridgway, formerly of Philadelphia, and now resident at Paris, took place at Paris, on the 8th inst. The groom is Marquis de Gannay, a French nobleman, young in years, and is regarded as exceedingly lucky in possessing so wealthy a prize. The bride is in her twentieth year.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—The Peninsular News, published at Milford, Del., comes out in a long editorial article arguing cogently for the abolition of slavery in that State. In order to make good its cause it institutes a comparison between Newcastle and Sussex counties, one free and the other slave. In the former, improved farm land is worth over fifty-three dollars per acre, while in the latter similar land is worth but from seven to eight dollars per acre.

Edwin Forrest not only denies that he is "converted," but in a very fine piece of self-glorification, shows he doesn't need anything of that sort to make him perfect.

The Richmond Whig says the prospect of a large and splendid crop of wheat in Virginia, was never better at this season of the year than it is at present.

What has become of the Chambersburg Independent?

WHAT CONGRESS DECIDED ON PASSING THE ENGLISH BILL.

The passage of the English Bill by both branches of Congress, has produced an intense feeling throughout the country, and on every hand we hear the note of preparation on the part of the people to rebuke those Democrats who proved faithless in the hour of trial.—What was asked for was a settlement of the Kansas struggle, and this was in the power of Congress to give by referring the whole subject definitely to the people of the territory.—But instead of this they have re-opened the whole matter, and have declared that it shall be kept as an agitating element for an indefinite time to come. What Congress has decided is thus forcibly stated in the Philadelphia Press, and we ask our readers to ponder well upon it. So great an outrage has never before been inflicted upon Northern Freemen by the Slave Power and its minions. Congress has decided—

I. That although the people of Kansas have repeatedly rejected the Lecompton Constitution, with all its protection to slavery, they must take that Constitution now, or wait till they have a population of 93,000 or 120,000.

II. That the people can have no vote upon this Lecompton Constitution under the English bill, as lately, most positively, and distinctly shown by Senators Douglas and Green, in the Senate, and by Mr. Stephens, in the House.

III. But, in order to bribe them to take it, some four millions of acres of land are offered to them which if they accept they go into the Union with Lecompton, and which if they reject, they remain out an indefinite period of time.

IV. If they take Lecompton with the land bribe, which is a slave constitution, simply and wholly, they enter the Union with 30,000 of a population; if they refuse it, they will remain in a territorial condition under pro-slavery management for years to come.

V. That the commission appointed to hold the election in Kansas, where the land ordinance (not the Constitution) is submitted, has been constituted by the English bill to consist of a majority of pro-slavery men, who will of course count only to suit themselves; the House bill made the commission stand two and two.

VI. That the clause so highly favored by the Lecomptonites, that the people of Kansas should alter the Constitution at any time outside of its forms, has been carefully excluded by the English legerdemain.

VII. That all the Southern men say there is no submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, while their partizans from the North say there is.

☞The following is a literal copy of a bill drawn up and about to be introduced into the California Assembly by an honest miner—a member of the Lower House:

AN ACKT

To prevent niggers kummin to Kallyforny.

The peepel uv the Stait of Kallyforny, reprezented in Sennit and Assembly, du enact oz follows:

Section 1. No nigger not now an inhabbiteut uv, in, and legul voter in this stait, shall be pemitted to liv, rezide, or stay in this stait eny longer.

Sec. 2. Enny nigger hoo wilfully or acidently violats the fust seckshun uv this ackt shell be transported from this stait and sold to the lowest bidder, Chinaman xcludid.

Sec 3. Niggers who kum with their masters tu sojourn temporarily shell not be inkle*did in the provizions uv this ackt; *provided*, such sojourning don't exseed 40 years. If enny ship gets recked on de shoars uv this stait with a nigger on borde; and if such nigger shell tri tu swim, he shell be pushed under the wotter.

Sec 4. All ackts or parts uv ackts contravenin, this, is repeeled.

ENACTING CLAWS.—A nigger is herebi deklared an obnokshus newsans, not to be permitted, and evry Sherf in this stait may be a nigger driver if he chuses.

It is stated that the Philadelphia papers contained an announcement of a lecture on "Christian Manhood," to be delivered on Monday evening, by Rev. Dudley A Tyng, and the advertisement appeared in their columns several days after Mr. T. "had given the highest possible evidence of Christian Manhood by the triumphant attestations of a genuine Christian's death."

A wheel made to revolve with such velocity as to render its spokes invisible, is seen, when illuminated by a flash of lightning, for a moment, with every spoke distinct, as if at rest. The reason of this is, the flash is come and gone before the wheel has time to make a perceptible advance.

KANSAS A SLAVE STATE AT ALL EVENTS.

The *Richmond South* describes the beauties of the English Kansas bill as follows:

> "It achieves a Congressional recognition of the Lecompton Constitution. It affirms the principles for which the South has contended throughout the struggle. It admits Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and thus consolidates the victory of 1854. In practice as well as principle, it is now established that no Federal prohibition will avail to restrict the expansion of pro-slavery power."

The journal from which we extract this passage is the representative of that newly developed feeling in the Southern States which makes slavery the only issue, and gauges its relations to men and to parties by the degree in which they support or oppose the peculiar institution. Scarcely any measure can be introduced into Congress which *The South* and its associates do not approve or condemn from this stand-point. The sectional and sensitive spirit which is thus encouraged may be and is most fatally imitated elsewhere, but so long as it is as candid as that which characterizes the passage above copied, ample notice is given to other parties.

The writer of this article was reared in the school which made devotion to the Southern people a primary consideration. Their rights were rights common to the North. The statesmen of the South were held up as models of fairness, and as examples of patriotism. Their enemies were the enemies of the Union, and especially those who embarked in a crusade against the tranquillity of the South. The basis of this strong Northern sentiment was composed, among others, of the following clear and self-evident propositions:

I. The equality of all the States of the Union, and of the citizens of all these States.

II. The recognition and enforcement of all the rights of the South under the Constitution of the United States.

III. The full right of the South, having, by a liberal expenditure of blood and treasure, aided to acquire the territories of the United States, to an equal share in those territories.

IV. The abandonment of all Congressional interference with the States and Territories of this Union, and the settlement of all questions of a State or territorial character, by the vote of the people themselves.

V. Unabated and uncompromising war upon all the enemies of Federal Union.

VI. The admission of new States, without reference to their domestic institutions, and after their Constitution has been ascertained to be republican, and in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people.

To each and all of these propositions we continue firmly to adhere. They unite at this day the overwhelming majority of the Northern people. The Republicans, themselves, on a late occasion in Congress, voted patriotically for a measures of compromise which was in effect an honorable surrender of some of their most favorite theories. Such is the moral and political covenant for years maintained by the Democratic party and South, and now strongly approved by thousands who have heretofore belonged and still belong to other combinations. Such, too, we believe is at this day the opinion and the temper of every citizen of the South, *except those who desire a dissolution of the American Union.*

Hence it is that so many thousands of Democrats refuse to go for this Kansas policy. It is an expedient never before suggested; it is a fraud; it was nominated in the bond at Cincinnati, or set forth in the Kansas and Nebraska act; it violates the pledges of the President in 1856, and sets up as paramount the minority rule of force and of fraud over the repeatedly ascertained will of the majority. And it would now seem, by the extract copied from the Richmond *South*, that this policy looks beyond the mere repudiation of principles.

It now appears that the demand that Lecompton shall be tied like a putrid contagion to a living people, is made for a far more *practical* purpose than that of saving the hot and hasty leaders who have sworn to go out of the Union, with some three or four States at their backs, if this is not done. In plain words, *The South* tells us that the English bill "*admits Kansas into the Union as a slave State!*"

The real reason for the early excesses in Kansas, for the villainies of Calhoun, for the border forays of the Missourians; for the Oxford and M'Ghee frauds, for the broken pledges to Walker and Stanton; and for the *threats* of the extreme pro-slavery fanatics, to *gratify* whom these pledges were given up—*all* is now disclosed. They looked to but one end—*to make a slave State out of a free Territory at every hazard.*

It will be easy to do this under the English scheme—as easy as lying. Exquisite pains have been taken to bring this result about.—Lecompton is slavery and nothing else. If the people take it, the deed is done—they cannot alter it until 1864, and before then the inoculation will be so far consummated under pro-slavery auspices, that the State will be as thoroughly a slave State as Arkansas herself. If they reject it, then they will remain outside till they reach a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, all the while being ruled by pro-slavery officials, and daily invaded by Missouri mercenaries, under the lead of Atchison and Calhoun, intent upon driving away the free-State men, who will be only too glad to fly to other regions for that peace and equality of which they have been so shamefully deprived within the last three years. The South, having won all the points of the game, including the English trick, will pour in her own people, who will be backed by the army of the United States, and encouraged by industrious officials. And this will close the drama.

We leave to our illustrious statesman, Senator Bigler, the task of solving the agreeable problem—how we shall be able to carry the burden of a slave State, *thus fabricated*, through the Presidential election of 1860?

Will Mr. Cobb come over to Pennsylvania and tell us that this was what he meant in 1856, when he thrilled our people with his manly appeals in favor of fair play in Kansas?

Will Mr. Wm. A. Porter enlighten us as to his views on this knotty question?

And how do Messrs. Florence, Phillips, Landy, Owen Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Dimmick, Gillis, Dewart, Reilly, Ahl, White, and Leidy expect to make good their report with their votes for this scheme staring them in the face?

To come back to the start, gentlemen of the Southern States, tell us, in all frankness, how does this last demand square with the six propositions above stated? Is it not insulting departure from your own requirements?—from your own covenant with the Democracy of the free States? Not only these, but it is a deliberate violation of the spirit of equality, which is written all over and breathes all through the Federal Constitution. It is at war with the rights of the States, as preached by yourselves—it is a flagrant wrong upon the moral sense of your own people, even upon those most devoted to slavery.

And now, whether the Southern people accept a slave State thus made up, and thus debauched and degraded by a series of unworthy tricks and corruptions, *we know that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will spurn, with loathing, the precedent and the doctrines which the advocates of such a proposition expect them to endorse.—Phila. Press.*

AN ACT:

To create a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt and the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of paying the present indebtedness and the interest thereon, and such further indebtedness as may here after be contracted on the part of the Commonwealth, the following revenues and incomes are hereby specifically appropriated and set apart, to wit: The net annual income of the public works that now are or may be hereafter owned by the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the sale of the same heretofore made and yet remaining due, or hereafter made, and the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, and all revenues drived from the following sources, to wit: From bank charters and dividends, taxes assessed on corporations, and all the sources of revenue connected therewith. the tax on taverns, eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, retailers, pedlers, brokers, theaters, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten-pin alleys and patent medicine licenses; on theatrical, circus and managerie exhibitions, on auction, commissions and duties; on writs, wills, deeds, mortgages, letters of attorney and all instruments of writing entered of record, on which a tax is assessed; on public officers and all others on which a tax is levied; on foreign insurance agencies; on enrolment of laws; on phamphlet laws; on loans or moneys at interest; all fines, forfeitures and penalties; revenues derived from the public lands; the excess of militia tax over expenditures; millers' tax; tonnage tax paid by railroads; escheats; collateral inheritance tax; accrued interest; refunded cash, and all gifts, grants or bequests, or the revenue derived therefrom, that may be made to the State, and not otherwise directed.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, are hereby constituted commissioners to receive the foregoing incomes and revenues, and apply the same, first to the payment of the public debt; and second, to the principle thereof; and not otherwise except as provided in section four, article eleven of the constitution of this Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners, within ten days of the time of payment of interest upon the funded debt of the commonwealth, in the months of February and August in each year, to assign to said sinking fund such amount of surplus funds in the treasury, as may not be necessary for current outlays and may be required for the payment of said interest; and the amount so assigned shall be transferred to said sinking fund, and the account thereof kept as provided in this act.

SEC. 3 That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, on the first Monday of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and, on the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor, the amount received under this act; the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the said indebtedness to be cancelled, and on such cancellation, issue his proclamation stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt.

SEC. 4. That the said commissioners shall within ten days after the organization of the Legislature, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine and within the same time annually thereafter, report to the Legislature the amount of the public debt so as aforesaid liquidated by the Governor to have been cancelled, the amount then remaining due, and the annual interest thereon, and what increase or modification of the fund hereby created may be made, and what increase or reduction of taxes may be required or made, in order that the Legislature may provide for such contingencies as may arise.

SEC. 5. That said commissioners shall keep full and exact minutes of their proceedings, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Governor and Legislature, and their annual reports shall contain a detailed statement of their receipts and disbursements, the dates of the purchase of the public debt, the prices paid, and the place where said sale was effected.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to open books in the State Treasurer's department, keep separate and distinct accounts of all moneys received and disbursed under this act, specifying the source of revenue, and when paid, and from time to time, as the funds paid in may justify, apply the same to the payment of the accruing interest of the public debt, and the principal at or before the semi-annual payments thereof may become due; and at no time or in no manner, shall any portion of the fund hereby created be otherwise applied, except as herein provided, under a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be sued for and collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other penalties.

SEC. 7 That the said commissioners shall receive each an annual salary of three hundred dollars for their services, and are hereby authorized to employ in the Treasurer's department, one clerk, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, whose duty it shall be to keep the books and minutes of proceedings as provided for in this act, and such other services as may be required by said commissioners.

SEC. 8. That the account of moneys received and disbursed under the provisions of this act, and provided in the sixth section, shall include all payments to and disbursements from the sinking fund since the thirtieth day of November last; and the said account shall also distinguish between payments made upon the public debt which existed upon the thirtieth day of November last, and interest accrued thereon, and payment made upon the debt and interest thereon, subsequently contracted or arising.

SEC. 9. That the sinking fund act of 1849, and all laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED The 22d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

WM. F. PACKER.

CENTRAL BANK.

This institution is at length in a fair way of being fairly established. The necessary stock we understand has been subscribed by substantial Philadelphia men—fifteen of them subscribing $10,000 each, and paying in $75,000.—They will elect officers and regularly organize to-morrow, and commence operations without delay, taking for their banking rooms for the present, as we understand, the place now occupied by W. B. Smith's "Girard Saloon." So far as we are informed, the institution will stand on such a basis, and be in the hands of such men, as will entitle it to the confidence of the country.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

The bombs thrown under the carriage of Napoleon, in Paris, were entered at the Calais custom house as a new machine for the generation of gas, and the inspectors considered them of so little value that they charged no duty upon them. Orsini charged them with fulminatig powder, which he carried from London in his satchel in damp paper. He dried it in front of a stove, with a watch in one hand and a thermometer in the other, liable at any moment to be blown into eternity by its explosion. Five only of the bombs were used of eighteen made, and the anxious inquiry at Paris is: *Where are the other thirteen!*

"PREPARE TO PUCKER!"—A whistling match came off at Mokelume Hill, California, a short time since. The two whistlers commenced at half past nine in the evening, and kept it up till ten minutes of two the next morning, when one of them caved in, and was forced to stretch his mouth in all sorts of shapes to get the "pucker" taken out of it. He allowed his lips felt "like they was the toe of an old boot, with a large hole in it."

A band of fourteen Mississippi pirates were caught a few days since by the vigilance committee of Prairie du Chien, and stolen goods to the amount of $5,000 recovered. With a halter around the necks of some of them, with death staring them in the face, they made a pretty free confession, implicating a number of persons who have hitherto stood high in that community.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Adam Barnhart, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. DANIEL ZIMMERS to Miss MARY ANN COWEN, of Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN CLAAR of Bedford Borough, aged 88 years, 3 months, and 22 days.

On the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN LUTZ of Snakespring Township, aged 85 years, 4 months, and 12 days.

On the 13th inst., Mr. JACOB AMICK of St. Clairsville, aged 32 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

On the 7th inst., Mr. JACOB HELTZEL of Bedford township, in the 48th year of his age.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
Valuable Farm.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable farm, situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, five miles East of Bedford, 3 miles West of the town of Bloody Run, and three miles from the Plank Road leading to the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road, thus affording easy facilities to the Eastern markets.

The farm contains

177 ACRES,

130 acres of which is cleared, and principally under good post and rail fence; the balance is well timbered, of which 75 acres is in clover and timothy, *all good strong limestone land*, which lays to the sun, with eastern exposure, and bounded south by the Juniata river.

The improvements are a large DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

with back building attached, large and good *Stone Bank Barn*, new wagon-shed, corn-crib, drove stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, carriage house, and all necessary outbuildings; two good never-failing wells of water at the door and stable; also a fine orchard of grafted fruit.

This is one of the best and most desirable farms in Bedford County. A grist mill within a mile, and church and school house close by on the turnpike.

If not sold by the 1st of September, next, the property will be sold at public sale.

Possession given in time to put out fall crops.

TERMS easy. HENRY M. HOKE.

May 21, 1858.

☞ Chambersburg "Rep. and Transcript" adv. 3 months, and send bill to this office.

GREAT
ATTRACTION!
NEW AND CHEAP
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemens' and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand, he would merely state, that, in part, his stock consists of Coats ranging from 75 cents to $18, Pants from 50 cents to $10, Vests from 37½ cents to $6. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet-Sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, or anything else in my line, will never regret their calling at LEOPOLD'S No. 1, CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM, where they can get cheap and unheard-of bargains. Come one, come all.

May 21, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

James B. Clay.

About the most humilitated and degraded man in the nation is the person whose name stand at the head of this paragraph. On the occasion of the serenade of the President, on Friday night, by the Democracy of Washington, in honor of the passage of the Kansas bill, Mr. James B. Clay appears to have been present at the White House, in pleasant and confidential confab with the reckless and unprincipled calumniator of his illustrious father. Being called on for a speech, as a matter of course, he commenced thus:

"In the old time, my name was often associated with this White House, where we now stand. Those times have gone. They are passed, and there is nothing to be realized beyond what we have at present—*a Clay an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy!*"

What a spectacle! A son of Henry Clay standing on the steps of the White House, and boasting of his being "an humble follower in the ranks of a party that "persecuted his glorious old father through life," and hunted him with blood-hound malignity to his grave! standing there, too, the guest, the counsellor, and the supporter of the man who had done more than all others together, and that, too, by the basest slander and calumny, to defeat the honorable ambition of his father, and prevent his elevation to that very White House from the portico of which this recreant son has the shamelessness to himself "an humble follower in the ranks" of his father's bitterest and most implacable enemies. Really, we have rarely heard of any spectacle in late days, so humilitating and so revolting. Can it be that James B. Clay is destitute of even the semblance of sensibility? It would seem so, and we believe it is so. He has neither reverence nor respect, and has regard for his father's name and memory only in so far as he may be able to prostitute both to his own personal advantage. We both pity and despise a man so fallen, so degraded, so lost to filial reverence and to self respect.

We suggest to Mr. James B. Clay, that having changed his politics and leagued himself with his father's enemies, he would do a just and a creditable thing to change his name. The name he bears was rendered too glorious and too illustrious by the father to be tarnished and dishonored by the shameless renegadeism and recreancy of the son. Let him change it, or else, like the first of traitors, let him 'go out and hang himself.'—*Richmond Whig.*

THE CREVASSE.—By telegraph we learn that all attempts to close up the crevasse opposite New Orleans had proved useless, and the work had been abandoned. The Picayune of the latest date received by mail says:

The river has now reached a height which is equal to, if it does not exceed, any recorded rise. Yesterday the waters still slowly rose, and there is a prospect that several days will pass before the highest point of the season shall have been attained. It is a little singular, adopting the theory that outlets are a protection to the lower Delta of the Mississippi, that notwithstanding the immense amount of water poured out of its bed by the numerous crevasses which are inundating the country in many places between this city and Memphis, that we still received a steady increase of height in the river at this point fully equal to the ratio that has usually been maintaned under other circumstances, between the rise here and at the former place. Difficult also is it to reconcile the fact of the river overruning its banks two hundred and fifty yards below the Bell crevasse, when that outlet should have diminished its height below that point; or, that we have seen within two days past the water running over the levee in front of this city and of Jefferson, at more than twenty different places.

Yesterday the appearance of the river along the city front was not so threatening as it was the previous evening, though in reality the water was higher than any point it had before reached unaided by forces which retarded the regular current. The authorities, watchful as it became them to be when disaster might possibly occur from negligence, despatched a force under the Surveyor to examine the entire line of the levee between this city and Carrollton, prepared to work wherever aid was needed.

On the river front a steady current six inches higher than now exists can be discharged without damage by overflow; nor do we anticipate that any danger really exists, with the vigilance and promptness which mark the officers of the city. There was no discharge of water yesterday over the levee except near the Felicity Road.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—The Chicago papers publish a full revelation of the mystery of the body found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad Depot in New York, in March last:

"It was the body of Sophie Werner, a German woman, who was murdered, or possibly committed suicide, in Chicago. Sophie was the wife of a barber, Frederick Werner. Her husband deserted her, running off with another woman, about a year ago. Shortly after she became acquainted with a journeyman barber, named Henry Jumpertz, who formerly worked in Spring Street, New York. They lived together as man and wife, and she loved him devotedly; but he got tired of her, and tried to get away. They went to Milwaukie; he came back to Chicago, and she followed him. A few days after her arrival, as he asserts, he found her hanging by the neck in their room. He cut her flesh to see if she was dead, and upon ascertaining that she was so, he became much perplexed to dispose of the body. Some portions he cut away and buried on the prairie beyond the city, and, finally with a dull knife and saw, hacked her to pieces, stowed her in a barrel, and got the barrel shipped to New York. This is a story of unmitigated depravity, and more horrible in its details than that of the murder of Adams, to which the leading circumstances bear a close resemblance."

ANOTHER TRIAL.—Ten Broeck, the racer, has gone back to England to try his luck once more against the British turfmen. He carries out with him the celebrated South Carolina horse Charleston.

A SENATOR ELECTED BY A LOVE LETTER.—In a certain town in this State, a letter arrived for a young lady from her lover on the day of the election. The postmaster, as is not unfrequent in the rural districts, knowing the eagerness with which a message of that tender character would be expected, took upon himself the pleasing duty of delivering it; but first, like a good Democrat, he must vote, and of course in a separate self-sealing envelope.—This was duly prepared with the Democratic tickets safely enclosed, and the gluten stuck together. Stopping at the town meeting, he deposited the letter in the ballot-box, and proceeded with the separate and self-sealed to the house of the blooming maiden, to whom he gallantly handed the entire Democratic ticket, State and town. How the lady interpreted the missive we do not know, but the moderator and clerk ungallantly refused to count the love letter, and the Republican candidate was declared elected by one majority.—*Prov. Jour.*

VIOLENT TORNADOES AT THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—A violent tornado blew the passenger train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad off the track at Lexington, Missouri, on Thursday night, and several persons were seriously injured. The towns of Peoria, at the junction of Towanda, also suffered severely, half the houses in them being prostrated. At Towanda three men were killed.

Yesterday another storm of like character passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, doing much damage. A large number of houses in Elkhart and Williamsville were demolished, one of them falling in and crushing a family of five persons to death.

The House of Representatives passed finally on Tuesday the 11th inst, the bill which had previously passed the Senate, admitting Minnesota into the Union as a State. Gen. Shields and Mr. Rice are the Senators. The act of admission allows the State two Representatives—three were elected. Mr. Becker withdrew, leaving the honors to Messrs. Cavanaugh and Phelps, but they have been refused admittance.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 13.—An express has just arrived from Camp Scott. It left the camp on the 10th of April.

The Mormans were leaving Salt Lake City for the White River Mountains. Governor Cumming had gone to the city by invitation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Billy Bowlegs and his whole party, consisting of one hundred and sixty persons, arrived at the United States Barracks below this city, last evening on their way to the Indian Territory.

So ends the Florida war.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—Last Friday night, Jacob Gregory, of Union township, Luzerne county, Pa., while watching for some dogs which had been worrying his sheep, fired at a moving object, which he mistook for a dog. It proved to be his brother, Peter Gregory, who had left the house for the same purpose, without the knowledge of Jacob. The unfortunate young man died in less than twenty-four hours.

There is no need to go to the Hottentots for degrading superstitions. At Glen Falls, N. Y., a man named Adams being sick with consumption, his friends have dug up the remains of his brother, which had been buried seven teen months, and taken out the heart, intending to burn the blood found in it, and thus save the sick man. But the heart was so far decayed that no blood could be found, and so the cure cannot be accomplished.

Rev. S. D. Baldwin, a Southern minister, in a recent work, brings forward the original idea that the descendants of Ham and Shem "enjoy no promise of persuasion or conversion of faith and confession as races: and that "Millenial glory does not anticipate their full regeneration." This idea has in it the seed of a new argument in favor of slavery.

PRIZES OFFERED.—A London paper says: A gentleman offers two prizes; one of two hundred guineas and the other of fifty, for the best two essays on the causes which have led to the diminution in the numbers of the Society of Friends during the last half century.

A gentleman who has traversed a great part of Missouri recently, says he never knew the wheat crop look so promising as at present.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE May 18.

FLOUR.—There was quite an active inquiry this morning for Flour. The sales included 1,000 bbls. City Mills Super at $4, 400 bbls. Howard Street do. at $4.37½, 500 bbls. Ohio do. also at $4.37½ cash, and 1,250 bbls. Ohio Extra at $4.75 per bbl. on time. We quote Rye Flour as before at $3.25, and Corn Meal at $3.50 for City and $3.75 per bbl. for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat, reds at 100a106 cts. for fair to prime, and whites at 105a115 cts. for fair, 120a130 cts. for good to prime, and 135 a138 cts. for choice. Corn was in good demand, and a great part of the receipts were sold. Prices were, however, lower than on yesterday. Mixed sold at 55a58 cts., white at 59a62 cts., and yellow at 64a67 cts. Rye, Maryland at 65a66 cts., and Pennsylvania at 70a72 cts.—We quote Oats at 30a33 cts., for Virginia, 31a35 cts., for Maryland and 37 cts., for Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Stiffler, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said Estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ROWZER, Adm'r

May 21, 1858.-f.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Lutz, late of Snakespring Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL LUTZ, Adm'r.

May 21, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

1858. NEW STORE! 1858.

NEW GOODS
FOR
Spring and Summer,
1858!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, and opening out in their newly fitted up room formerly, occupied by Rupp & Oster, an entirely

New and Brilliant Stock

Of desirable new style, French, British and American

DRY GOODS,

embracing a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part,

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, RICH GLOSSY BLACK SILKS, MADONA AND LAVELLA CLOTHS, ROBE A'QUILLA, OR SIDE STRIPES, DE LAINE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES, GINGHAM ROBES, LAWN ROBES, FRENCH DUCALS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, WHITE AND PRINTED FRENCH BRILLIANTS JACONETS AND LAWNS NEW SPRING STYLES DE LAINES, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, COTTONADES, &c., &c.,

Together with a choice assortment of

Fresh Family Groceries,

Queensware, Cutlery, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS,

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS.

Having purchased our goods LOW FOR CASH, we are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. We will sell exceedingly

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

Come and see for yourselves, and be convinced, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, April 23, 1858.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:
Silks, Challies, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Barages, Brilliants, French and American Chintzes, Ginghams, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c.

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths,
Muslins,
Ky. Jeans,
Cottonades,
Nankeens,
Cassimeres,
Drillings,
Linens,
Flannels,
Cambrics,
Vestings,
Tickings,
Sheetings,
Cassinetts,
Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Col'd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES, BAZAR in Anderson's Row!

MRS. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Ducals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1.25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry.*

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!

Fresh Arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,* which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans,* and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Regers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858 -8m

LATEST NEWS FROM KANSAS.

REED & MINNICH'S STORE.

THE very last arrival of SRING & SUMMER GOODS—bought at the right time, and in the right manner, to ensure fabrics worth buying and at fair prices—REED & MINNICH deal not in humbugs, clap traps or *baits,* but on actual inspection, you will find a heavy stock of

AMERICAN & FOREIGN GOODS,

of a very superior quality, and to be had at prices gratifying to the purchaser and remunerative to the seller. Reed & Minnich will have nothing to do with giving some goods away, and putting the "Tariff" on somewhere else—good merchandise always ensures sales at living prices. *Come and See,* bring your CASH AND PRODUCE, and if you do not get cheap goods say there is no truth in this advertisement.

Dry Goods,—Dress Silks, Robe a Quillas, Madonas, Organdy Lawns, Delaines, Calicoes.

Dress Goods, and Trimmings, in great Variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, French and American Cloths and Cassimeres Summer Clothes and Jeans. Woolen and Canton Flannels, Sheetings, Muslins, Linens, for all purposes, Twillings, drillings, &c.

Queensware and Glassware,

an assortment unequalled in Bedford.

Boots and Shoes.

Reed & Minnich know how to buy boots and shoes of all styles. *Call and See.* They will speak for themselves.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

Sugars, of different qualities and prices, *Syrups, Molasses,* and every article in this line

We cannot enumerate all our goods. Call and we will show you free of charge, and feel happy to do so Call and you will find yourself at the right place to buy.

May 7, 1858.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country, and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsome Store, in Anderson's Row,* where a *large* and *attractive* assortment of *beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods,* are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shaum
Robes a Quille,
Organdie Lawns,
Challies.
Barage de Laines,
Lavillas,
White & printed Brilliants,
Plain and Figured Swiss.

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1,50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ cents per yard.

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ to 25 per yard.

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ cts. per yard.

An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 to 12½ cents per yard.

Muslins of all *prices* and *qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses, Gloves* and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of 5 cts. up.*

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs* for *5 cts.,* and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of
Black French and English Cloths,
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimeres.
Black Doe Skins.
Fancy French and American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.
Radzemiro do do
Velvets do do
and a great variety of Marsielles Vestings.

Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for	6¼	cts per pound.
First rate Brown Sugar for	8	" " "
Extra do do "	10	" " "
White Sugar for 12½, 14 and	15	" " "
First Rate Rio Coffee for	12½	" " "
Extra do do	15	" " "
No. 1 Java do "	15	" " "
Best N. O. Molasses "	12½	" " quart.
Good Syrup do "	12½	" " "
Extra do do	18¾	" " "

Good Corn Brooms for a *dime.*
Bacon by the pound.

☞ All of which will be sold *cheaper* than the *cheapest.* Don't forget to call at *RUPP'S NEW STORE,* in *Anderson's Row,* one door east of Cessna & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette office

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him unless absent business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

DR. SANFORD'S

INVIGORATOR,

OR LIVER REMEDY

THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCIENtific medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver Complaint,* from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common head ache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

The liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral poison, that are usually resorted to.

To all who will follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed. SICK HEADACHE can be cured by the use of two tea-spoonsful taken as soon as the attack is felt.

The Invigorator *never fails* to cure sour stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating.

Billious attacks yield readily to one bottle, and Chronic Diarrhœa, difficult as it is to cure, is never troublesome to those who take the Invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaundice, nothing in the konwn world act so fully or cures so quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.

For Night Mare, take a dose before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as it removes the cause of the disease.

Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is easo aken, while Cholic yields readily to a few

It must be known that all these are *Liver* diseases, or caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a Liver medicine and one of great power. The Invigorator is such a medicine; it has medicinal powers, never before discovered that will cure all diseases of the Liver, no matter o. how long standing, or what may be their form. The active medicinal virtues extracted from the gums used is such as to be astonishing to all who see their effects, for none can use the medicine without i attl genrneflt. It acts as a gentle Cathartic, estu tbefeealways be taken in sufficient quantities pocsivihoh n the bowels gently. The best way to dnko et botake the medicine in the m uth, then rtake some water and swallow both together. In this way the medicine will scarcely be tasted.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggist's generally

Feb. 12, 1857.-3m.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street:

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Christian Winebrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or accounts against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KIFER,
DAVID BOYER,
Exe'rs,
Residing in M. Woodberry Tp.

April 2, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford; and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual Consent.

HENRY S. KING,
JAMES MADARA.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has perchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. HENRY S. KING.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley, will save costs by paying up, before the Books and notes are placed in the hand of a collector.

March 26, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Principal.

April 9, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR
RESTORATIVE

For Producing Hair on Bald Heads, and Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color.

THIS ASTONISHING AND UNEQUALLED preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the direction, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf, dandruff and unpleasant itching scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friend in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white, and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, light brown, and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white hair starting from the roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

July 1, 1855. Yours, etc.

[*From the Boston Herald.*]

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate from Johnson & Stone, Gardiner, Maine, is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge, of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematical, but a self-evident truth, as hundreds in our community can testify.

GARDINER, Maine, June, 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it, I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours, respectfully,
D. N. MURPHY.
Prof. O. J. Wood.

BROOKFIELD, Massachusetts, Jan. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation dandruff, and a constant itching tendency with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the pleasure and profit.

Yours, truly,
J. K. BRAGG.
Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.
Professor Wood.

[*From the Missouri Democrat.*]

WOOD'S HAIR DYE.—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enjoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature.—It has, also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effects of age. With such recommendations in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists generally.

Feb. 12, 1858.-3m.

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON.

April 16, 1858.-3m.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

ON MANHOOD

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

JUST published gratis, the 20th thousand: A few words on the rational treatment, without medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by *B. DE LANEY, M. D.*

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 88, East 31st Street, New York City.

May 7, 1858.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of which are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, on the estate of Frederick Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. F. BUCK, Adm'r.

April 16, 1858.-f

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRY'S.

March 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NEW FIRM.

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage.

J. M BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.–3m*

Notice to Farmers!

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Mills and Warehouse at Hopewell, makes the following proposition to farmers and produce dealers, to wit: All grain placed in the mills, intended for the Hopewell or Broadtop markets, or to be forwarded to any of the Eastern cities, will be conveyed from the mills to the Warehouse, and loaded in the cars, free of charge. The Mills have been thoroughly repaired, and are capable of doing as good work as any mill in the County.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of produce.

JOHN F. LOWRY.

Hopewell, April 6, 1858.–c*

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Principal.

April 9, 1858.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858.

Election of Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual election will be held for the trustees of the Bedford Hall Association, at the Odd Fellows Hall, in the Borough of Bedford, at one o'clock P. M. on Monday the third day of May next.

By order of the Trustees
FR. JORDAN, *Sec't.*

April 23, 1858.–b.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, on the estate of Frederick Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. F. BUCK, Adm'r.

April 16, 1858.–f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley, will save costs by paying up, before the Books and notes are placed in the hand of a collector.

March 26, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

MILLENERY.

MRS. SOPHIA D. GIBSON would respectfully announce that she has purchased the stock of Mrs. E. Goodzeit, and is prepared to furnish any article in the Millinery line, of the best materials and most approved styles. She has just returned from the East with a complete assortment of

BONNETS

and TRIMMINGS, and having secured the assistance of Mrs. Goodzeit for the present, feels sure of giving satisfaction to all who may desire articles in her line.

April 30, 1858.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by
Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

PLASTER.

In quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

WAGONS.

THREE new two horse wagons on hand, work warranted—will be sold on a liberal credit—or exchanged for produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD, at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY S. KING.

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON.

April 16, 1858.–3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Christian Winebrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or accounts against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KIFER,
DAVID BOYER,
Exors,
Residing in M. Woodberry Tp.

April 2, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry Township, on the estate of J. H. Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. KEAGY,
April 9, 1858.–f.* Administrator.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public, that they have leased, the Bedford Forge heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Groved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES,* &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.–zz.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, *Adm'r.*

March, 26, 1858.–6t.

Bazin's and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF

UNSEATED LANDS,

AND TOWN LOTS IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of Bedford County hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, situate in Bedford County, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (14th day.) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

SAMUEL DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

Acres.	*Ps.*	*Warrantees or Owners.*	*Taxes.*
		Bedford Township.	
300		Margaret Diehl.	$ 88
404		James Tubman.	6 80
95		Thos. J. Bonnett,	1 72
		Broadtop Township.	
150		James Entriken	13 29
8		James Entriken,	96
51		Wm. T. Daugherty,	15 92
399		John Belts,	5 40
63		Jacob Myers,	3 60
403		John Bollman,	15 00
402	140	Wm. Bunn	14 40
205	50	Wm. Lane,	6 74
30		Lewis T. Wattson,	60
200		John Devereaux,	6 00
427		Mary Montgomery,	7 88
205		Newlan & Marshall,	5 00
421		John Montgomery,	8 92
339		Stephans & Co, in right of Shreaves,	10 16
30		Rathnell Wilson,	1 10
5		Aaron Evans,	12
265		Jos. Figard,	1 58
69		Wm. Figard,	2 34
39		Rathnell Wilson,	48
28		do do	36
100		do do	1 80
60		John King,	3 56
		Colerain Township.	
600		Sam'l Williams,	2 24
90		Jos. & Eman. Diehl,	84
45		Wm. Smith,	73
		Cumberland Valley Township.	
397½		John Sample,	5 96
		Hopewell Township.	
200		John Corby,	1 20
150		James Howard,	88
404		Richard Moan,	48
420		John Cheney,	52
404		Joseph Moan,	48
409½		Sam'l Moan,	48
424	35	Alex. Moan,	24
206½		John McIlney,	52
192		Timothy Moan,	24
200	54	Israel Moan,	28
196	50	Zach. Moan,	24
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24
212	20	John Boyd,	24
214	65	Wm. Davis,	24
216	60½	Isabella Davis,	24
220½		Wm. Piper,	28
238		John Hardin,	28
221		Ignatius Hardin,	28
434	125	James Wilson,	52
187	40	David Piper,	24
425		George F. Alberti,	1 20
402	57	Stephen Moan,	48
342		Dan'l Kerr,	9 60
60		Sam'l Livingston's heirs,	72
28		Geo. Wishart,	40
		Harrison Township.	
163		Nicholas Knight,	24
		Liberty Township.	
60		Abel Putt,	70
473	84	Hannah Alberti,	8 25
448		Mariah Alberti,	10 65
100		Geo. B. Kay,	1 48
		Londonderry Township.	
458		Joseph Gardner,	1 36
150		John Sadler,	1 80
		Napier Tp.	
		Abner Rodgers.	60
		East Providence Tp.	
200½		Thos. Logan,	88
403		Charles Evans,	1 20
402	46	Keziah Logan,	1 20
462	62	Charles Logan,	1 20
400	75	John Cavan,	1 20
400		Thomas Cavan.	1 20
398	38	Thos. Logan,	1 20
406	103	Alex. Cavan,	1 20
400		Ezekiel Cook,	1 20
30		Solomon Williams,	40
100		Jacob Ritchey,	36
17		Francis Gibbs,	16
406		Isaac Cavin,	1 20
		West Providence Tp.	
6		Wm. Paxton,	32
183		Dudley Daugherty,	2 82
		St. Clair Tp.	
4 Lots		Jacob Inks heirs,	48
204		David McRobert,	1 20
477		James Ross,	1 20
411		Wm. Snively,	1 20
62		Henry Koontz,	50
		Southampton Tp.	
200		James Riggs,	60
439		Paul Ward,	1 32
357		Patrick Ward,	1 08
351		Joseph Ward,	1 04
353		Jonathan Ward,	1 04
136		Isaac Hunter,	2 08
488		P. Clingerman,	1 20
		Union Tp.	
400		John Swaggart,	7 90
400		Leonard Swaggart,	10 64
266		Alex. Gardner,	3 90
16		Dr. Wm. Smith,	1 78
143		Sam'l Burket,	52
16		John Shee,	88
100		James Johnston,	2 58
150		Frederick Snider,	60
40		Jeremiah Jackson,	5 56
411½		Jacob Swaggart,	4 36
440		Wm. Pierson,	10 36
440		Ebenezer Branham,	11 68
420		Conrad Imler,	1 80
100		Christley Bowser,	9 72
200		George Laib,	1 34
100		Jacob Burket,	2 07
150		Peter Shoenberger,	1 84
143		Samuel Burket,	1 40
33		Hugh Porter,	4 02
439		Griffith Evans,	10 00
403¾		Philip Stine,	9 76
439		John Martin,	11 64
438		John Taylor,	10 32
439		Wilson Hunt,	10 32
438½		Alex. Scott,	10 22
427		Dr. P. Shoenberger,	2 96
124		do do	4 48
140		do do	48
		Middle Woodberry Tp.	
379		Daniel Montgomery,	19 04
401½		Wm. M gomery,	31 14
172		——— McIlna,	14 38
117		Daniel Montgomery,	10 96
180		Daniel Montgomery,	4 40
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 72	42
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 74	1 06
		South Woodberry Tp.	
200	16½	Isabella Davis,	24
55	100	John S. Hetrick,	28
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24

April 9, 1858.

COUNTRY Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞ A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous deportment, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞ Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLIT ED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pil's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

Just Received at the New Firm,

REED & MINNICH'S.

An elegant assortment of Spring Goods, of the best quality, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottonades, 40 pieces of the latest style Calicoes and Ginghams. Also, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, of every grade, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash.

April 9, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY ADN CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Julianna Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

New and Seasonable Goods
At Reed & Minnich's.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels. Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of Ladie's Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.

Feb. 19, 1858.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF POOR HOUSE CHECKS.

The Directors of the Poor of Bedford County, hereby give notice to the holders and owners of Poor House checks that it will be to their interest to present them to the Treasurer, George W. Blymire, at Bedford. The object in having them presented, is to ascertain the amount of indebtedness, so that the Directors may be enabled to fix the taxes and make other arrangements to discharge the same. Those living at a distance can send in the amount.

The Tax Collectors are also notified that the balances due on their duplicates must be paid or the necessary means will be resorted to to compel payment.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
GEORGE ELDER,
GEORGE SMOUSE,
Directors.

April 9, 1858.–d.

LUMBER.

We have for sale seventeen thousand feet of spruce and pine boards—also a large supply of poplar scantling.

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
Sept 18 1857–zz.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC

WAFERS,

The most certain and speedy remedy [illegible] for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most [illegible] perfect relief, and when persevered with, according to directions, never fail to effect [illegible] thousands have been restored to [illegible] [illegible] in vain. To all classes [illegible] they are equally [illegible] [illegible] despair, no matter how long or however severe it may be [illegible] the vital organs is not [illegible] [illegible] should give them [illegible]

JOB MOSES, [illegible]

price 25 cents per box

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6 00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.
All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

May 22, 1857.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.